So far, no universal line of treatment has been adopted, owing to the fact that the etiology is indefinite, but good nursing combined with maintenance of nutrition, along with the cooling measures of hydrotherapy and light clothing, appear to be the best routine yet known.

SUMMARY.

An account is given of pink disease, dealing briefly with its history, etiology, symptomatology, prognosis, and treatment, with reference to and quotations from notes of twenty cases from the wards of the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, 1933-38.

For access to their case records I wish to thank Dr. Rowland Hill and Dr. F. M. B. Allen, and to the latter for his advice and criticism; also to Dr. Muriel Frazer for reading the proofs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ALLEN, F. M. B.: "Diseases of Children and Infants," 1930, p. 505.

FEER, EMIL: "Acrodynia Diseases of Children," Pfaundler and Scholossman, 1928.

NEALE, VICTOR A.: "Pink Disease." Medical Press and Circular Supplement, Oct. 18, 1933.

Pearson and Wylie: "Recent Advances in Diseases of Children," p. 226, 1935.

ROCAZ, C. H.: "Pink Disease," 1933. PATTERSON, D.: "Sick Children," 1937.

STILL, G. E.: "Common Disorders of Childhood," p. 313, 1927.

Wright, S.: "Applied Physiology" (5th edition), p. 213.

Braithwaite, J. Vernon: Archives of Diseases of Children, vol. 8, p. 1.

WYLLIE AND STERNE: Archives of Diseases of Children, vol. 6, p. 137.

BRAITHWAITE, J. VERNON: Archives of Diseases of Children, vol. 11, p. 49.

FINDLAY, MARSHALL: Archives of Diseases of Children, vol. 4, p. 1.

REVIEW

DIETETICS IN GENERAL PRACTICE. By Leslie Cole, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. 1938. London: John Bale Medical Publications, Ltd. Pp. 150. Pocket-Monograph Series. Price 3s.

This book is notable for the inclusion and detailed description of diets which are easily followed, simple, and clearly set out.

The first part of the book deals with intestinal disorders, and shows how simple disorders can be effectively dealt with by proper dieting. Menus of special value to the general practitioner are those suitable for the treatment of the patient suffering from incurable carcinoma—to quote the author, "by giving as full a diet as possible much can be done to prolong life and activity and lessen the misery which results from profound weakness and under-nutrition." In dealing with the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers, there is a full graduated course of diets, including a description of the Meulengracht treatment of hæmatemesis.

The second part deals with diets suitable for treatment of genito-urinary disorders, metabolic disorders, cardio-vascular disease, etc. The chapter on "Diseases of the Kidney" is well written, and the aim of the diets here is "to relieve the organ of all unnecessary strain and at the same time to give a diet which is sufficient both for recovery and as a high standard of general health as possible."

The general practitioner will find this small book useful not only for refreshing his memory on the dietary treatment of disease, but also for the clearly set out diets which his patients could easily follow and understand.